

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday November 7, 1759.

[Num. 5906]

From the London Papers, November 1.

The following Memorial was presented to the States General on the 19th inst. by the Count d'Affy, Ambassador of France:

High and Mighty Lords,

THERE are at this time at Amsterdam iron cannon and balls of different sizes belonging to the King my master. Upon the report which I made to his Majesty, that your High Mightinesses made a difficulty of suffering them to be carried out of your country, he has commanded me to represent how contrary this refusal is to the neutrality which your High Mightinesses have embraced.

Your High Mightinesses will be pleased to remember, that, during the whole course of this war, the King has required nothing from your friendship, that was inconsistent with the strictest impartiality; and if his Majesty has departed from the engagements that subsisted between him and your High Mightinesses, it was by granting the most essential and lucrative favours to the commerce of your subjects, who would now have been in possession of the immense advantages which the prudence of your resolutions had procured for them, had they not been disturbed in it, in violation of the faith of the most solemn treaties, by the enemies of the King my master, and your rivals in trade.

I shall not enter into a circumstantial detail of the assistance which our enemies, notwithstanding the behaviour to your republic, have derived from the trade of your subjects, and the protection which their effects have found in the territory of the republic. I cannot, however, forbear taking notice, High and Mighty Lords, that the artillery, stores, and gun-powder, that was at Wesel, were deposited in the United Provinces; that every body knows how little the Hanoverian army respected the territory of the republic on occasion of their passing the Rhine, and the circumstances that preceded and followed that event.

It is also known, that when that army was obliged to pass the Rhine, it had recourse to the only method of saving a great part of their sick and wounded, whom they were obliged to leave behind, from falling into our hands, by putting them into boats, and sending them to places whither they knew that our respect for the neutrality of the republic would not suffer us to follow them. It was at this time that the Hanoverian army saved most of the grain that was in their magazines, a part of which is still laid up in some towns of the Republic. Our enemies have also purchased, and contracted for very considerable quantities of gun-powder in the United Provinces.

These and several other circumstances might have been made the subject of the justest complaints; but the King did not think proper to require that the freedom and independency of the subjects of the Republic should be restrained in branches of trade that are not inconsistent with its neutrality, because he is persuaded, that the faith of an engagement ought to be inviolably preserved, notwithstanding some accidental and transient disadvantages. Add to this, that his Majesty, being informed of the present critical state of the Republic, was desirous of giving your High Mightinesses an essential proof of his friendship, by ordering the Generals of his army, carefully to avoid encroaching on the territory of the Republic, and transferring thither the theatre of war, when the enemy's Generals, before they were forced to repass the Rhine, seemed to shun the King's army.

Your High Mightinesses will certainly acknowledge, that after such marks of regard on the part of the King, his Majesty would have the justest ground of complaint, if, contrary to expectation, he should hear that the cannon and balls belonging to him, which are at Amsterdam, were detained there; and that he could not help regarding such a proceeding as a violation of the neutrality which your High Mightinesses have solemnly engaged to observe, whilst the enemy, under cover of this neutrality, draw from the subjects of your Republic the succours they want.

I therefore demand, in the name of the King my master, that your High Mightinesses will be pleased to give the most efficacious orders, that

the artillery and balls in question may be carried without delay, by the canals of Amsterdam, and the inland navigation to Flanders. Your High Mightinesses will doubtless not hesitate about this just demand, so agreeable to your known equity and your grateful sense of repeated marks of invariable friendship, given you by the King my master; disregarding the imperious and groundless pretensions of a neighbouring and jealous power, which, not content with interrupting your navigation and commerce, pretends to give law in the bosom of your state, and whose national system tends to ruin your subjects, if it cannot make them share in the calamities and dangers of the war. England will not accomplish this; and your High Mightinesses will prove to all Europe, that nothing can make them depart from that most impartial neutrality which they have embraced, by giving the King my master, the speediest and most ample satisfaction where he is so much entitled to it; by leaving to your subjects that liberty which is necessary to their trade; and by granting them that protection which the system and proceedings of the English render indispensable.

Translation of a letter from a gentleman at Hanover to his friend at London, dated Hanover, Oct. 12.

"IF ever the French troops, in contempt of the laws of war, gave the lie to their nation's boast of surpassing all Europe in humanity, it was on occasion of the retreat or flight which they were forced to make after the memorable battle of Minden or Tonhausen.

"The greatest part of the principalities of Calenberg, Gottingen, and Grubenhagen, will bear for many years, the melancholy marks of the violences committed by the French troops; which shew too plainly what the King's other German dominions would have suffered, had not providence employed the unparalleled valour and mighty arm of the worthy Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the troops under his command, to hinder the execution of instructions given by a minister respectable for his rank and for his years, but highly to be blamed for his sentiments of inhumanity, the proofs of which have fallen into the hands of those, whose country, according to him, was to be made a desert. — But let us come to the fact, or rather to the facts, the recital of which makes my hair stand on end; I should be inclined to question the truth of them, if I had not made the strictest enquiry into it.

"To constrain the inhabitants on their route to furnish all the provisions they had in their houses, without leaving any for the subsistence of themselves and their cattle, would have been, in some measure, excusable in an army, which after losing a battle and a great part of its baggage, was retreating precipitately, having at its heels the brave Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, the guardian angel of the poor people, whose lives and effects were heavily threatened.

"To burn what was not used, and to search, for that end, the vaults, granaries, and fields is but little in comparison of the cruelty of those run-aways, in forcing the inhabitants, without regard to age, by beating them with sticks, by blows with swords, bayonets, and muskets, and even by such tortures * as are employed only to condemned malefactors put to the question, to declare whether they had any money, and where it was hid.

"To pillage and take away all they could carry; to destroy the rest, to set fire to towns † as well as villages ‡, and to drive away, wound, and even kill, those who came to extinguish the flames; to ravish women and maids, who were unfortunate enough to be in their way, and to drive away, with blows of swords or muskets, fathers, mothers, husbands, or relations, who ran to save them by their tears and entreaties, from the brutality of a fugitive enemy without discipline.

"These, Sir, are exploits of which I could give you a melancholy detail, mentioning the places

* This was done at Esperode in Grohnde Bailiwick.

† Limbeck, Nordheim, Saltzdelhelden, &c.
‡ For example, at Lasserre in the Bailiwick of Grohnde, at Luerhorst, in the Bailiwick of Ehrichsborg, and many other villages.

and persons who have been thus treated: But the length of my letter would fatigue you, and the subject would be too much for your humanity. — We must do the justice to some officers, in whose presence the like violences were attempted, to acknowledge that they were at great pains to curb the licentiousness of the men under their command: but those gentlemen were very few in number: many others discovered great indifference at the sight of these abominable scenes, or shewed by their looks and behaviour that they did not disapprove them.

"Don't imagine, Sir, that this maltreatment was confined to the common people: no, persons of distinction were not spared.

"At Hallenbeck † a Lady of quality received many blows with a stick after she had opened herself all her bureaux, which they pillaged as well as her whole house: and she would certainly have been left dead on the spot, with all her family, had not an officer interposed. — The Magistrates of some towns being unable to procure the enormous quantity of provisions and forage which was demanded, were bound with ropes, and carried to the market-place, and there thrown on straw and beat so unmercifully that some of them will be lame as long as they live.

"The first Magistrates at Gottingen (in which town an advocate, a burgher, and a woman with child, were kill'd out of mere wantonness, in the publick street, without having given any offence) suffered the grossest abuse, even in the apartments where the magistrates hold their assemblies. What they made Colonel Landsberg and Major-General Hugo suffer would put even the most brutal troops to the blush. Both are Veterans, who have plied many years retired in the country, with a pension from the King. But this did not hinder the first from being treated in a most shocking manner: to personal insults they added the barbarity of robbing him of all his money, furniture, linen, and cloaths; inasmuch, that had it not been for a peasant's old coat, which he had the good luck to procure, he would have been for some days without enough to cover his nakedness. Major-General Hugo met with no better treatment at Wickerhausen, the place of his retirement, where, notwithstanding the pitiable condition he was in by a painful illness, they took every thing from him, not excepting the shirt on his back, and the bed on which he lay. They even carried their brutality so far as to want to cut off one of his fingers that had a ring on it; which they would actually have done, had he not had the good fortune, by the extraordinary efforts he made, to get the finger from them which they wanted to cut off.

"Could you imagine, Sir, that with all this, the troops who had rendered themselves odious by so many acts of cruelty, should carry their gallantry so far as to employ the protection of the Fair Sex. What happened at Hachmullen, in the bailiwick of Springe, will prove and explain what I mean. A body of the King's hunters having come up with a body of French troops near that village, and being on the point of charging them, the latter carried off from the village a reinforcement of women and maids, whom they placed in their first rank, whether it was to excite the humanity and complaisance of the hunters, or to give a turn to the action of which they feared the issue.

"The ready money extorted by the run-aways, and the value of the other things which they carried off and destroyed amount to immense sums. But I will not enlarge on this head; and shall end this faithful narrative, supported by incontestable proofs, without adding any of those reflections, which your good sense and probity will easily suggest.

"Amidst the unfeigned grief with which I am overwhelmed for the sufferings of a multitude of my countrymen, I ever remain, your."

At this place the fugitives carried their rage to the greatest height, saying, 'Prince Ferdinand, who had just beat and laboured them, and had taken their baggage, warlike stores, provisions, artillery, forced them to cross the field of Hallenbeck [where two years before D'Enrees triumphed over the Duke of Cumberland] looking as silly as fools, and as bare as beggars.'



Arrived the Mails from Holland and Flanders.
From the London Gazette, November 3.
Hague, Oct. 30.

BY letters from Prince Ferdinand's head quarters, it appears, that the army, under his Serene Highness's command, was, on the 25th instant, still encamped at Krosdorf, was well supplied with provisions, and for the season of the year, remarkably healthy. The French still keep their position about Sussen, Dodenhofen, and Wetzlar. On Sunday the 21st inst, M. de Contades detached from his army six battalions and two regiments of cavalry, to reinforce the corps of M. d'Armentieres. On the 23d Colonel Luckner attacked a strong post which the French had at Niederbrechen, to cover their convoys of forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, 2 Captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior Officers and private men, and taking an Officer and 71 men prisoners, together with 99 horses, and 112 waggons loaded with forage.

Letters of the 23d inst, from Prince Henry's head-quarters at Torgau, mention, that his Royal Highness had marched to that place on the 16th, finding it necessary to quit his strong camp at Strehla, on account of General Rebentisch's retiring from Schuldau, by which means the Austrians had gained his flank, and might attempt to cut off his communication with Torgau. General Rebentisch could not be supported in his post without weakening too much the main body. His Royal Highness's present camp is strong and well placed, the left extending itself to the aforesaid town, with a large morass before part of it, the flank covered by the River Elbe, as the right is by a wood, at two English miles distant from the town. Marshal Daun's camp is at Belgern, and he has pushed a considerable body by his left, in order to get between Prince Henry and Leipzig.

By the last accounts from the King of Prussia, he was on the 20th at Sophienhal, and the Russians and Austrians remained in their strong camp on the heights between Mechau and Gros Osten, with the Barisch, a small river, in their front. His Prussian Majesty had detached General Verner towards Cosel, upon whose approach, the Austrians raised the blockade, and retired to Ratibor, being followed closely by General Verner.

The following address of the Presbytery of Edinburgh having been transmitted by their Moderator to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, has by him been presented to his Majesty: which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most excellent Majesty, the humble address of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, most humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the signal and uninterrupted success, which, during the course of this year hath attended the arms of Great Britain, and particularly upon that great and decisive event, the reduction of Quebec. With hearts full of reverence and gratitude, we adore Almighty God, who hath inspired your councils with wisdom, and your troops with such distinguished valour; and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we behold the British arms triumphing over all your enemies.

At the same time that we have the satisfaction to see the pride and power of France humbled, in almost every part of the world, we cannot, without the utmost indignation, think on their present attempt to invade these kingdoms; which we must consider as the last and desperate effort of their revenge.

Animated with zeal for our holy religion, and our most excellent constitution, and inviolably attached to your Majesty's person and government, we think ourselves called upon to exert ourselves in inspiring your Majesty's subjects with the same sentiments.

We, the Ministers of the Gospel, by the constant intercourse we have with the people under our charge, have the best opportunity of knowing their principles and spirit; and we should do them great injustice, did we not declare to your Majesty, that on this occasion they discover the warmest gratitude to God, for those unparalleled successes with which he hath blessed your arms; that they are full of affection to your Majesty's person and government, and that they wish for nothing more than to be enabled to repel any insult that may be offered to these kingdoms by the arms of France.

Whilst the far greater part of the military force

in this kingdom is wisely and necessarily employed for protecting those places which are of chief importance; we can assure your Majesty, that the bulk of the people ardently desire to give all the assistance in their power for securing and guarding this island; and if they shall be so far honoured by your Majesty, as to be furnished with arms, we are persuaded they will employ them in such a manner as your Majesty shall direct, for the defence of your Sacred person and government, and for preserving that religion and constitution, which to every true Protestant and Briton must be dearer than life itself.

That the God of all Grace may long preserve your Majesty's most precious life: That he may pour down his best blessings upon your Royal Family: That Divine wisdom may ever guide your councils, and the Lord of Hosts go forth with your arms, and that this war may be happily and successfully conducted, till it issue in an honourable and lasting peace: These are the sincere and daily prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's

Most loyal and dutiful Subjects,
The Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Signed in name, in presence, and by appointment of the Presbytery, by,
Edinburgh, Oct. 21th.

1759. HENRY LUNDIE, Moderator.

From the London Papers, November 3.

Prague, Oct. 13. It is confidently reported that General Laudohn has crossed the Oder near Beuthen, with the troops under his command, amounting to 30,000 men, and has gained two marches on the King of Prussia, who is encamped above Gros-Glogau. It is added, that Laudohn has orders to direct his march, between Breslau and Brigg, towards Neiss, whilst the Russians observe the motions of his Prussian Majesty. General de Ville's troops have fallen into the line of General Harsch's army, and are at present encamped at Trautenau with the Saxon horse. It is said a part of this army will join Laudohn near Neiss.

Wetzlar, Oct. 27. Six battalions and two regiments of Dragoons are in march from the grand army to join M. d'Armentieres, whose corps, it is said, will be augmented with 30,000 men, with which he is to go and relieve Munster, and afterwards take post in the neighbourhood of Lipstadt, from whence he will extend his quarters to the borders of the Rhine. *Bruss. Gaz.*

Dresden, Oct. 20. A false report of the Austrian hussars concerning the motions of Prince Henry, has made Marshal Daun lose an opportunity for a general action. Prince Henry's dispositions for a retreat were taken by the Hungarian commandant for those of a battle: so that the Marshal was preparing to receive the enemy, when he should have been marching to attack him. *Bruss. Gaz.*

Magdebourg, Oct. 20. The Russians have set fire to the little town of Guhrau, and the whole neighbourhood of their camp is a real desert.

Magdebourg, Oct. 21. The Russians, it is said, have detached from their army a considerable corps of troops towards Breslau.

Berlin, Oct. 21. The Russians, who seemed to be going into winter-quarters, have made a stand at Carolath, upon the borders of Silesia.

Leipsick, Oct. 21. Since the Prussian army under Prince Henry left its camp at Strehlen, it has taken another, no less advantageous, upon the neighbouring heights of Torgau, where there is not much likelihood that Marshal Daun will think of attacking him. As we are still in fear of being besieged by the Austrians, we labour night and day to put our fortifications in a good state of defence, and our garrison has just been reinforced by a battalion of the regiment of Hoffman. *Hague Gaz.*

Leipsick, Oct. 21. Marshal Daun taking advantage of the great superiority in point of troops, detached General Bucrow with twelve regiments of foot and four of horse, to take post at Dahlen. Upon this his Royal Highness found it necessary to quit his strong camp, in order to cover Torgau, where the grand magazine is; which motion he made, and effected his design without the least loss. The same great superiority of the Austrians enabled them to oblige General Wunsch to quit this neighbourhood with a small corps of troops which he commanded, tho' the Garrison of this place does not exceed three battalions, which occasioned some apprehensions; which however are dissipated by the arrival of a strong corps of Prussian troops at Eulenberg, where it is thought General Finck will take his head-quarters, in order to cover this city.

Frankfort, Oct. 26. The Duke de Broglie is expected at the army the 3d of next month.

Lipstadt, Oct. 27. General Imhoff having received an excellent train of artillery from England, escorted by a corps of highlanders, is again before Munster, and the French officer who commands there, having refused to surrender, he began to bombard the place a second time on the 18th. The French are actually preparing to blow up their fortifications at Gieslen, and by their plundering the country of Hanau, and selling the Landgrave's woods, it is highly probable they will take their winter quarters on the other side of the Rhine; and it is said that 10,000 of their cavalry are to remain in the principality of Liege.

Paris, Oct. 22. We are very impatient for news of the Brest fleet, which should have been at sea on the 17th, and was to be joined by two ships from Rochefort. The general opinion is, that this fleet is destined to favour a descent, which the Duke d'Aiguillon is to make either in Scotland or Ireland.

Besides the flat bottomed boats, which have been so often mentioned, we have built several new vessels of a particular form, which carry 30 thirty six pounders, and four mortars each.

Rouen, Oct. 24. According to letters from Canada by the way of England and Holland, dated the 18th of September, all is not yet lost for us on the continent of America. The English have only beaten a part of our forces. The city of Quebec, which has surrendered to them, was entirely demolished, and will pass of course to those who remain masters of the field.

Hague, Oct. 30. A courier from the army of the King of Prussia passed thro' here this morning, going with dispatches at London.

L O N D O N.

From the head quarters of the Hanoverian army at Krosdorf, Oct. 17.

On the 14th instant 300 of the enemy attacked our post upon the bridge of Oberlimb, which was guarded by 20 hunters, and 40 grenadiers of General Wagenheim's corps. The hunters, who were foremost, were obliged to give way to the superior force of the enemy, and retired to the grenadiers; but Lieutenant de Thun, who commanded that post, found means to rally them, and with the hunters and grenadiers together, attacked the enemy, and obliged them to retire with the loss of seven killed and several wounded, by which he maintained his post. Prince Ferdinand was so well satisfied with the behaviour of M. de Thun, that he made him a handsome present.

The Magdeburgh Gazette of the 24th of October says, "The armies in Silesia were still in the same position on the 17th. We are informed that Major-general Werner having been detached to Upper Silesia, hath cleared that country of Austrians, after obliging them to raise the blockade of Casel."

"In Saxony no change has been made in the position of the armies. The great superiority of that of Marshal Daun enabling him to send out large detachments, both towards Grimma and to Dahlen, near Torgau, and behind Prince Henry's army, his Royal Highness, to avoid being cut off from the magazine at Torgau, quitted his camp at Strehlen on the 16th, which indeed was too much extended, and took a new one near Torgau. His retreat was made in such good order, that he did not lose one man nor one waggon. There was not even one shot fired, the enemy's light troops shewing themselves only at a distance. The enemy's army hath since advanced to Belgern, and the Prince has detached Lieutenant-general Finck, with a body of troops, to Eulenberg, to cover Leipsick."

By letters from the Allied army of the 16th we are informed, that they had made great rejoicings on the receiving the news of taking Quebec.

It is said that there are at this instant 12 frigates and 80 transports in Queberon bay, mostly laden with provisions and ammunition. They give out that they wait a favourable opportunity to embark 15000 soldiers encamped there. In Louis harbour there are 102 sail of merchantmen bound to Brest.

Another squadron is preparing to sail after Thursday whom the Possé Comitatus, or Rabble of France have lately flattered with the empty title of Deliverers.

We hear that the Namure, Warpsite, and Swiftsure, have joined Sir Edward Hawke off Brest, in which port Mons. Conflans remained with his fleet the 26th of October.

We are informed that two forts are going to be erected on the coast of Suffex.

It is said that the two Swedish men of war now in the Downs, are to take under their convoy all Swedish and Russian vessels bound to the Baltic,



to protect them from Prussian and other privateers. A considerable quantity of gun-powder was shipped on Thursday for Virginia. Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, an explosion in the air was heard by a great many people; supposed to be occasioned by the blowing up of a gun-powder mill.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a private letter from London, Nov. 3.
"By a letter from Rotterdam, dated Oct. 30, I am informed, that, in compliance with the demand in General Yorke's last memorial to the States, the Admiralty of Amsterdam has forbid the merchants to carry any cannon to the French, or sending any ships to Rouen, as the British court has declared the river Seine blocked up by the fleet off Havre-de-Grace. A burgo-master of Rotterdam, a very considerable man, lately drowned himself at the Hague; the reason assigned for which is, that he had betrayed to the French some secrets of state, relative to some transactions with the English, which was discovered by the taking of Contades's papers after the battle of Thornhausen. The court of Great Britain had lodged a complaint against him with the States-General; and he was to have undergone a severe examination on the day on which he put a period to his life.

"A contagious distemper makes great havoc at Minden.

"Letters from Paris this day, say, that the French have stop payment of their several funds.

"One father Peers, an English Priest at Dunkirk, is degraded and banished, for drinking Mr. Pitt's health."

Extract of a Letter from a midshipman on board the fleet at Quebec to his father in this place, dated Sept. 22.

"In the beginning of July we joined Admiral Saunders at the Isle of Orleans, and found the troops landed at Point Levi, and the Falls of Montmorency, and the French strongly entrenched on the high grounds near the said Falls towards the town. On the 4th our batteries at Point Levi began to play, by which the town was seven times set on fire; but finding it impossible by this method to force a surrender, we, on the 31st, took the troops from thence in order to attack (in conjunction with those at Montmorency) the French lines, but after rowing off and on along the shore for seven hours, the enemy cannonading and bombarding our boats, we laid two collier ships, fortified for that purpose, on shore, and under cover of the Centurion, and four cannon at Montmorency, we landed the troops and attacked the enemy; but a close fire from their trenches soon forced us to retreat. Our loss here amounted to 500 killed or wounded, and the two collier ships set on fire and burnt.

On the 5th August, the Sutherland and five other vessels passed the town in order to stop the communication by water with the town; and on the 8th, eighteen flat-bottomed boats with 1300 troops under the command of Brigadier General Murray, passed the town, and made two attempts to land at Point Tremble; but the enemy, as usual, under cover of the woods and deeply entrenched, made such a fire, as obliged us to retreat with the loss of 150 soldiers killed and wounded, 6 sailors killed, and 20 wounded.

On the 9th we landed at St. Crux, with the loss of only 6 soldiers and 4 sailors; here we encamped and destroyed the villages for 20 leagues above Quebec. On the 19th we attacked Chambour, and destroyed a magazine with military stores, valued at 10,000l. and retreated to our boats without any loss, we then attacked an armed schooner which we set on fire and left her, and on the 26th we repassed the town, and landed the troops at Point Levi. On the 5th September we brought off all the cannon and troops from Montmorency without the loss of a man; and on the 8th we again passed the town with 30 boats and 12 ships, and the army marched to us, whom we embarked, and partly landed and relanded to amuse the enemy, while small parties were marching through the country laying it waste, as we all thought it impossible to take Quebec this season, unless General Amherst arrived.

Sept. 13. We took the troops into the boats, and at 4 o'clock landed them about 4 miles above Quebec, 1500 in number, who gained the hill before day-light, and maintained the landing-place till the remainder of the army, viz. 3500 men were landed. General Montcalm marched out of Quebec at the head of 10,000 men to drive us off, and attacked our grenadiers, which our troops returned with all the courage and intrepidity of Britons, and broke the French. On General Wolfe, and, a few minutes after, General Montcalm's being wounded in the breast, then the command fell to General Townshend and

Murray, who soon drove the French to the town. The loss of the enemy amounted to 1600 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, among the first Gen. Montcalm. On our side were 700 killed or wounded.

The sailors drew up the field pieces, 24 of which we had there in two hours time. On the 17th the town capitulated without a gun being fired from our new camp, and next day the troops marched in; the articles of capitulation you will learn better at home. Admiral Saunders comes home in the Somerset. We are all in good spirits on this sudden turn of affairs, though we greatly lament the fall of one of the best Generals in the British service."

The Charming Molly, Sangster, is arrived at Cork, from Gibraltar; the Argos, Thomson, from St. Croix at Amsterdam; and the Anne, Dunbar, from Cork, at St. Christophers. Lloyd's list.

For these eight days past several wherries and cutters from Greenock, Ayr, and other parts of the coast, have been cruising as far as the Mull of Kintyre, and the coast of Ireland. A sharp look-out has been likewise kept along the coast of Argyle; but no appearance of any squadron.

Sir Piercy Brett is to be stationed off the mouth of the Clyde, to protect the west coast.

A Norwegian skipper arrived at Ely reports that on Sunday last, about three leagues off Aberdeen he saw a fleet of ten sail of pretty large ships steering northward, but could form no judgment to what nation they belonged.

The ships which were seen off the north coast coast on Thursday last, supposed by some to be Thurot's fleet, prove to be only the Huffer and Surprise men of war, with some merchant ships.

By the James of Inverkeithing, Miller, arrived at Leith, we are informed, that Commodore Boys's Squadron passed by Montrose, on Monday morning about seven o'clock.

Yesterday, forenoon sailed from the road of Leith, the Alderney sloop of war, with dispatches for Commodore Boyes, who, we are assured, is to cruise from Fifehead to Buchanells, for eight days, and then return to the Firth of Forth, if in that time he gains no intelligence of the formidable Thurot.

Tuesday se'ennight 500 of the Light Infantry, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, arrived at Liverpool, from Shrewsbury, in order to take up their winter-quarters.

On Sunday last died at Daldowie, universally and justly regretted, ANNE SINCLAIR, spouse to George Bogle of Daldowie. It is hoped that her relations will look upon this as a sufficient notification of her death.

Heppenstall, proprietor of the Dromedary and Camel, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from the public. Amazing as the creatures are, they are nevertheless among the mute part of the creation: for had they the gift of speech, they would join in the acknowledgment. He will continue here till Saturday next, and positively no longer: and should he hereafter meet with any thing really worthy the public's attention, so sensible is he of favours received, he would purchase it, if within the compass of his fortune, in order to preserve that regard which he is at present so happy as to possess.

Leith, Nov. 7. Arrived here, the Jean and Anne of and from Newcastle, Turnbull, with window glass; tallow, butter, hard and earthen ware, &c. the William and Anne of Aberdeen, Goodall, from London, with cheese and chalk; the Elizabeth of Burnisland, Christy, from Eafdale, with slate; the Industry of Anstruther, Taylor, from Crail, with dales, and the James of Inverkeithing, Miller, from Montrose, with furniture.

Greenock, Nov. 2. Sailed the Free Gardiner, Morrison, to Dublin, with tobacco; the Alexander and Ann, Gentle, to Plymouth, with impressed men; the Betty, McCallum, to Jamaica, with merchant goods; the Montgomery, Wilson, to South Carolina, with ditto; the Marlborough, Brownlees, to Virginia, with ditto; the Maria, Knox, to ditto, with ditto; the Buchanan Steel, to ditto, with ditto; the Assistance, Galt, to Newry, with tobacco; the Good Hope, Janfen, to Hamburg, with ditto.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 2.

	Best.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	8 8	8 0	7 8
Bar	6 12	6 6	6 0
Oats	5 0	4 16	4 4
Pease	3 16	3 12	3 6

High Water at Leith.

	Moon's Age.	Moon Rises.	Morn.	Even.
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Friday	20	8 Even	1	5 47
Saturday	21	9	13	6 39

Doctor MACFAIT continues to teach MATHEMATICKS, with the most useful applications of them to practice, and proposes to give LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, accompanied with experiments. He begins his class, as usual, for ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY on the first Thursday of December next.

By ADJOURNMENT.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the SOCIETY in SCOTLAND for PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, is to be held in their own hall, on Thursday the 15th of November at three o'clock afternoon, and members are desired to attend.

To be SOLD,

BY publick Roup, in Forrell's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands of WHITE CROSS,

Part of the estate of Coldinghamlaw, consisting of 160 acres of arable land or thereby, lying in the parish of Coldingham, and sherrifdom of Berwick. This farm is very improvable, and near the means of improvement, lies within a mile of Eyemouth, and six miles of Berwick, and has privilege in the extensive common of Coldingham. The lands hold of the crown.

The title deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

To be let, for four months certain, and entered to immediately,

A HOUSE in the Fountain Close,

overlooking the physick gardens, recently finished and furnished, consisting of a large dining room, a drawing room, dressing room, four handsome chambers, four well-finished garret rooms for servants, house-keeper's room, a good kitchen, and two cellars.

The house is well finished and aired, of easy access, and has a prospect into the country. Enquire of James Scott, opposite to the Luckenbooths.

TO be LET for a term of years, upon the 10th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh,

The COAL and SALT WORKS,

belonging to his Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Leffes to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different teams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland; which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-bewers, and upwards, fifty of whom; and about seventy coal-bearers; being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground to the depths of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high-water mark. Besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six teams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars, bucket, ponds, and every other convenience fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the works.

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beach of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped, free of custom, shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigible at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The work will be shown by John Butrel present Overseer of the coal and salt works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of the set, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premises, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.

To be SOLD,
THAT DWELLING HOUSE, con-
 sisting of two stories and garrets, with fe-
 veral office-houses, and a garden of an acre of
 ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the
 same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior.
 For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to
 be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John
 Pringle, Writer to the Signer, who will show the
 progress of writ, and commune with any person
 who inclines to purchase.

By Order of the TRUSTEES for the CREDITORS
 of the deceased ROBERT MURRAY of GLEN-
 CARNOCK,

THE SCHEME of DIVISION of
 the ESTATE of the said Robert Murray
 being now framed, his creditors, and all others
 concerned, are desired to look at the same, in the
 hands of Thomas Boswall Accountant, at his cham-
 ber in the Parliament Close, and to give in any
 objections they may have thereto, betwixt and the
 twentieth instant; with certification, if no objec-
 tions are offered, betwixt and that day, the tru-
 stees will direct the same, and pay the credi-
 tors dividends, in terms thereof.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 18th October, 1759.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in
 the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign,
 intitled, An act for granting to his Majesty a DUTY
 upon LICENCES for RETAILING BEER, ALE,
 and other EXCISEABLE LIQUORS, &c. It is
 enacted, that from and after the feast of Easter,
 1756, there shall be, throughout the kingdom of
 Great Britain, raised, levied, collected, and paid to
 his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, a duty of
 TWENTY SHILLINGS for every piece of vellum
 or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which
 shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any licence
 for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by
 retail.

And it is further enacted, That every person in
 that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, who shall
 keep an ale-house, tipping-house, or victualling-
 house, or shall sell ale, beer, or other exciseable li-
 quors by retail, without being licensed thereunto,
 according to the directions of the said act, and shall
 be thereof convicted, within one month after such
 offence committed by any two Justices of the peace
 of the shire or stewartry, or by any two Magi-
 strates in any royal burgh, where such offender
 shall reside or be licensed, every such offender shall
 forfeit and pay, for the first offence, the sum of five
 shillings, for the second offence the sum of ten shil-
 lings, and for the third offence the sum of twenty
 shillings, and shall, after the said third offence, be
 incapable of keeping an ale-house, tipping-house,
 or victualling-house, or of selling ale, beer, or o-
 ther exciseable liquors by retail, by virtue of any
 licence granted before such conviction, or of having
 any licence for such purpose, thereafter, and
 if any such offender, shall continue to commit
 any of the forefaid offences, then such offender
 shall, for every offence subsequent to his third con-
 viction, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings;
 all which respective penalties and forfeitures may
 be levied by distress and sale of the goods and
 chattels of every such offender (rendering to him
 or her the overplus, after the charges of the said dis-
 tress and sale are deducted) by warrant signed by
 the Justices or Magistrates respectively, who do con-
 vict such offender, which said penalties shall be paid
 and applied, one half thereof to the informer, and
 the other half thereof to the poor of the parish,
 where such offence shall be committed, and such
 conviction signed.

And whereas sundry persons have presumed, not-
 withstanding the said act, to keep tipping-houses
 and victualling-houses, and to sell ale, beer, and o-
 ther exciseable liquors by retail, without being
 possessed of a licence from the Justices of the peace
 of the shire, or Magistrates of the royal burghs,
 within which such persons do respectively reside.
 This, therefore, is to certify all concerned, that the
 Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-duties, have
 given orders to prosecute every offender, for the
 penalties of the said act, with the utmost rigour:
 and every person giving information shall, upon
 recovering the penalties, not only receive the moiety
 of the same, but also, if they desire it, have
 their names concealed, and they may apply to the
 Solicitor of the stamp-duties at his office in Edin-
 burgh, or to the Sub-solicitors throughout Scot-
 land.

JOHN YOUNG, Solicitor.

By the KING's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,
Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS,
 One Shilling the Bottle, which is three Doses, and
 operates only by moderate Sweat and Urine, after
 which keep warm.)

WHICH, for more than 24 Years, are uni-
 versally known to be the safest and surest
 Relief in the most acute RHEUMATISM, Pains in
 the Breast, Limbs and Joints, slow and la-
 cent FEVERS (preferable to any Powders) a single
 Dose remarkably stops the Progress of a Cold, and
 certainly prevents the ill Consequences arising from
 that very common Disorder, the Fore-runner of
 almost all Distempers. They have been serviceable in
 many other Disorders, as appears by our Book of
 their Virtues and Cures, and are continued to be pre-
 pared with the like Care, Fidelity and Regard for the
 publick Welfare, (as heretofore, at the original and
 only true Warehouse, the King's Arms and Boar's
 Head, exactly facing the South Door of Bow Church,
 Bow-lane, London,) by DICEY and OKELL, who, for
 the publick Good, have prosecuted the following
 Persons, who (as advertised often in the News Pa-
 pers) have been found guilty, and paid consider-
 able Costs, for counterfeiting their famous Dr.
 BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, viz.
 Joseph Russell, in Queen-street; Thomas Jackson,
 (who also has counterfeited the Cures, for which a
 second Action is against him) in Craven-build-
 ings, Whyche-street, near the new Church in the
 Strand; Thomas Randall of Bread-street; Tho-
 mas Clark, at the Golden Key by the Bridge,
 and Bulkley and Company, Druggists in London;
 all have sold counterfeit Drops, of which and
 others beware) as will fully appear in the Bill,
 around every true Bottle, also in every Direction
 Bill with our genuine Daffy's Elixir; where it is
 plainly shewn, the Manner, the above, and such
 like Counterfeits, have imposed upon the Publick,
 to the Hazard of the Health, if not the Lives, of those
 who take such Trash, and the Proprietors are de-
 termined to prosecute all Shop-keepers, as well as
 wholesale Venders, Druggists, Confectioners and o-
 thers (against whom Actions are preparing) who
 shall dare to sell such Counterfeits in the Name of
 Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, prepared by said
 Dacey and Okell, who, on Conviction of such Of-
 fenders, promise a Reward of fifty Pounds to be
 paid by them to the Informer.



These Prosecutions fully prove
 to all the World, that the true
 Medicine, called Dr. Bateman's
 pectoral Drops, (sealed as in
 the Margin) are faithfully pre-
 pared, and sold only at the said
 DICEY and OKELL's Warehouse
 as above; and by their Appoint-
 ment fold Wholesale by P. Husband Merchant, facing
 the Iron Church (where Traders in North-Britain
 may be furnished) also Retail by A. Yule and Comp.
 Iron-mongers in the Exchange, Mrs. Yair's Shop in
 the Parliament Close, W. Mein, Grocer in the Lawn-
 market, Edinburgh, (but not at John Milligan's, nor
 at W. Duncan's in Edinburgh.) W. Hodgson, Book-
 seller in Carlisle; R. Pearson, Wholesale Dealer in
 Whitehaven; Clark and Nowall, Iron-mongers,
 &c. (and no others) in Dumfries; by W. Stalker
 Bookseller in Glasgow; Law and Patton in Mon-
 trose; J. Smith and Son, at Brechin; R. Guthrie
 in Dundee; H. Archbould in Berwick; Messrs.
 Walkers Merchants (and no others) in Kelfo and
 Wooler; T. Caverhill (only) in Jedburgh; and al-
 so by reputable Traders in Cities and chief Towns
 Great Britain and Ireland, in America, and most
 Parts in Europe.

Where may be had,

**Dr. RATCLIFFE's famous PURGING
 ELIXIR,**

Being the only celebrated Cathartick esteemed in
 the World, which daily adds to the Character of that
 great Man, whose Name will live as long as the
 World shall endure; it far exceeding any Medicine
 yet experienced both in Quality and Quantity, being
 not of the Nature of those sweet Slops, sold by this
 or that Name about the Kingdom, where the Sick
 are obliged to take four or five Ounces, or five or
 six nauseous Pills, which render Physick so obnoxious,
 that thousands puke at the Sight of either Vial
 or Pill Box; but on the contrary, it is a fine Bitter
 which is the most grateful Taste to them that have
 occasion for Physick; and 'tis reduced into so small
 a Quantity, that a Spoonful proves a sufficient Dose
 in most Constitutions, requiring no Confinement,
 neither does it leave the Body bound, but gives two
 or three Stools the succeeding Day, working so

kindly, and by Ways so familiar to Nature, that you
 would bless yourself to see its wonderful Effects:
 Therefore it is a Pity any Family should be un-
 acquainted with its Virtues, all Persons of Sense
 agreeing in this one Point, that it is the very best
 of Purges to cleanse the Body of all gross and vici-
 ous Humours, contracted by hard Drinking, Surfeits,
 Colds, Measles, or Small-Pox. It destroys all
 Manner of Worms in Children or grown Persons,
 gives present Ease in the Cholick, expels Wind,
 and cures the Scurvy, Dropsy, Itch, and all Sore
 or Breakings-out whatsoever; it is taken with great
 Success in the Black or Yellow Jaundice, King's-
 Evil, Swelling of the Face or Gums, bad Breath,
 Deafness (provided the Ears run) it cures the Head-
 ach, Vertigo, and Heartburn, helps Digestion dis-
 sipates Vapours and sudden Faintings, procures a
 strong Appetite, prevents Vomiting and Reaching
 in the Morning, Gripes and Pains in the Bowels,
 Difficulty of Breathing, and Morning Sweats,
 strengthening the Nerves; and there is not a better
 Medicine in the World to prevent those Diseases
 which commonly attend Persons at Sea, occasioned



by bad Air, Diet, &c. there-
 fore none who undertake
 long Voyages or Journeys,
 ought to be without it, or
 omit taking it at Spring and
 Fall: the Price being, for
 the Advantage of the Poor,
 but twelve Pence, tho' well
 worth twelve Shillings, to
 prevent Counterfeits, ob-
 serve the Names DICEY and OKELL, be in the
 Direction Bill, and that each Bottle is sealed with
 the same Arms as in the Margin, and has a Label
 affixed to it with these Words.

Dr. RADCLIFFE's famous Purging ELIXIR.
 With which is given gratis a Book of its Use
 and Virtues, well worthy the Perusal of the most
 Curious. Great Allowance is made to them that
 sell it again.

Where may be had, by Authority of his MAJESTY's
 Royal Patents,

Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, famous for curing
 Colds, &c. (for counterfeiting which, Randall,
 Russell, Jackson, and Clark, were found guilty,
 and paid considerable Costs.) 1 s.

Dr. Fraunce's Female strengthening Elixir, 1 s. 6 d.
 the Bottle.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 40 in a Box for 1 s.

Baron Schwanberg's Liquid Shell, being a safe and
 sure Dissolvent of the Stone and Gravel, gives
 immediate Relief in the Strangury, Wind-cholick,
 Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels of Infants,
 preferable to any Cordial, 1 s. 6 d. the Bottle.

The true Daffy's Elixir, at 1 s. 3 d. per Bottle.

Betton's true genuine British Oil, for Wounds, Brui-
 ses, Ulcers, &c. 1 s. 6 d.

Betton's refined Oil to take inwardly for Consump-
 tions, &c. 1 s. 6 d.

Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spiritus of Scurvy
 Grass, 1 s.

Dr. Stoughton's great Stomachick Elixir, 1 s.

Chaff's Balsamick Pills for the Asthma's, &c. 2 s.

Bostock's Elixir, and Squire's Grand Elixir, 1 s. 3 d.
 the Bottle.

Dr. Anderdon's, or the true Scots Pills, 1 s. the Box.

The Seaman's Balsam, 1 s. 6 d.

True Eau de Luce, 3 s. the large, and 1 s. 6 d. the
 small Bottle.

Right Hungary, and fine double-distilled Lavender
 Waters, &c.

Observe that the Names DICEY and OKELL
 (as above) be in all the Direction Bills.



The LONDON STAGE COACH,

Continues to set out every other Tuesday, and
 to go in twelve Days all the Year round, from
 John Somerville's in the Canongate, Edinburgh,
 and from Hosea Eastgate's, removed from the
 Coach and Horses in Dean Street, Soho, to the
 Crown Yard in Silver Street, Golden Square,
 London; where Places may be taken for said
 Coach: Likewise waiting Jobs, or Coaches and
 Horses to be had, to any Part of England,

By your humble Servant,

HOSEA EASTGATE.

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